

Our mission is to promote Property Assessed Clean Energy financing by providing leadership, support, problem solving, data and networking opportunities for a growing universe of PACE market participants.

## Our work includes:

- Market research
- Policy and market development
- Informational resources for members
- National PACE events

[PACENation.org](https://PACENation.org)

# R-PACE Potential in Virginia

For every 1% of Virginia homeowners that use R-PACE to upgrade their homes, total investment would reach **\$673M** on **28,000** properties.

This level of investment would generate substantial positive impacts over the lifetime of these projects:

- **722,000** metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e avoided
- **11,800** job-years created
- **\$1.4 billion** total economic impact
- **2.3 million** megawatt-hours energy saved

Based on multipliers found in [“Impacts of the Property Assessed Clean Energy \(PACE\) Program on the Economies of California and Florida,”](#) 2019, USC Sol Price School of Public Policy’s Schwarzenegger Institute, and an average project size of \$24,000.

# R-PACE Potential in Virginia

If 15% of Virginia homeowners used R-PACE to upgrade their homes, total investment would reach **\$10 billion** on **421,000** properties.

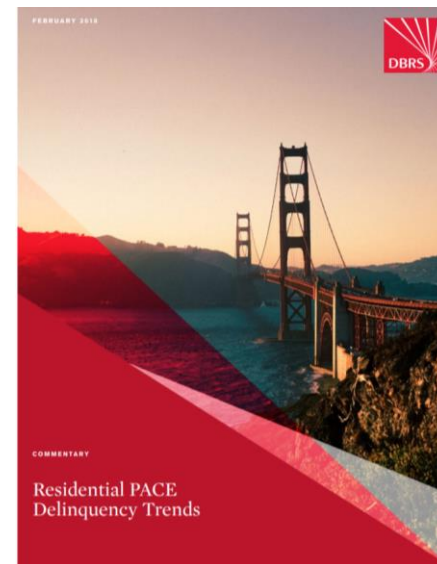
This level of investment would generate substantial positive impacts over the lifetime of these projects:

- **10.8 million** metric tons CO2e avoided
- **177,000** job-years created
- **\$21.2 billion** total economic impact
- **35.5 million** megawatt-hours energy saved

Based on multipliers found in "[Impacts of the Property Assessed Clean Energy \(PACE\) Program on the Economies of California and Florida](#)," 2019, USC Sol Price School of Public Policy's Schwarzenegger Institute, and an average project size of \$24,000.

## A 2018 DBRS analysis of R-PACE delinquency trends concluded:

- “While PACE is a relatively new asset class, there is sufficient data to analyze performance in recent years. The limited performance history shows strong performance with very low delinquency levels around 2% to 4% at the peak, declining to less than 1% within 12 months;” and
- “PACE delinquency metrics are lower than general aggregate property tax and single-family residential only property tax delinquency levels. PACE also shows consistent performance and very low volatility across tax years”



[“Residential PACE Delinquency Trends,”](#) DBRS (2018)

## An independent 2018 KBRA analysis of R-PACE delinquency data reported:

- “There is no significant difference in the rates of property tax delinquency for residential properties with a PACE assessment compared to residential properties without a PACE assessment,” and
- KBRA “believes the concern regarding foreclosure on a property initiated by a PACE lienholder may be overstated.”



“The PACE Evolution,”  
KBRA (2018)

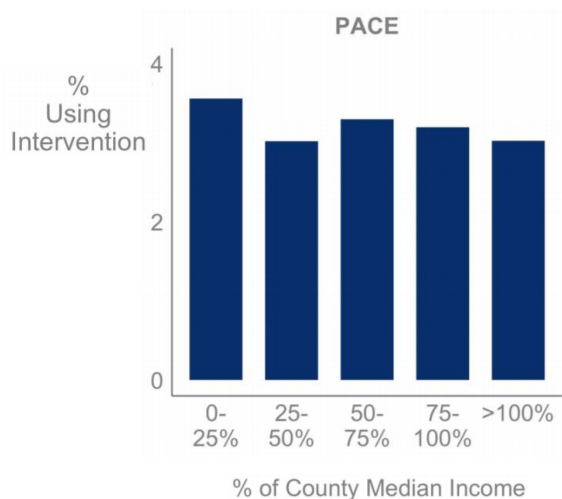
A 2016 Journal of Structured Finance study found PACE had a positive impact on home resale price:

- PACE had a net positive impact “on the resale value of the home, which ranges from \$199 to \$8,882.”
- The research also found that “the PACE effect on foreclosed properties is on the higher end of that range: There is nearly a \$7,000 premium for homes purchased from foreclosure that subsequently receive a PACE-financed improvement.”



[“PACE Loans: Does Sale Value Reflect Improvements?”](#), The Journal of Structured Finance, Winter 2016, Volume 21, Number 4.

A 2020 Lawrence Berkeley Lab Study found that R-PACE is one of three policies that increased the equitable adoption of rooftop solar.



*“Three of the five interventions are associated with more equitable PV adoption: LMI-targeted incentives, leasing, and property-assessed financing.”*

*“The interventions increase adoption equity in existing markets (deepening the market) and also push PV deployment into underserved low-income communities (broadening the market).”*

[“The impact of policies and business models on income equity in rooftop solar adoption,”](#) Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (2020)